

~~SECRET~~

COPY NO. 77
OCI NO. 0427/62

27 July 1962

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE: JUL 2000

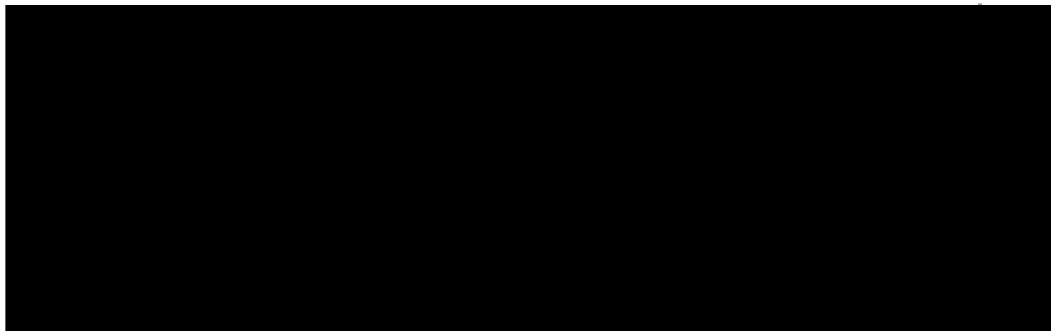
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

~~SECRET~~

37-228522/2

~~SECRET~~

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY



CONGO

Adoula's political position continues to deteriorate. The opposition groups are trying to generate sentiment against him in the provinces, and rumors are current in Leopoldville that several of his new ministers may resign. His former minister of justice, Remy Mwamba, a north Katanga Baluba tribal leader, is reportedly considering joining the Katangan government. Lumumbist leaders in Orientale Province have joined with Tshombé in declaring that the Adoula government is illegal, since it failed to win absolute majority approval in parliament. Government leaders believe that parliament's adjournment on 25 July will reduce political pressures.

The decline in Adoula's strength is also evident in his decision not to press for the re-installation of former Orientale provincial president Manzikala or former Kasai president Mukenge. Adoula said on 21 July they would be given honorific positions in order "to avoid a showdown" with the anti-Leopoldville forces which ousted them.

General Mobutu has told US officials that "the only answer" for the Congo was to keep President Kasavubu and Premier Adoula in office. He was disheartened by the UN's futile efforts to solve the Katanga problem. He said only a lack of equipment prevented him from mounting a Congolese Army (ANC) attack in northern Katanga. The general complained that the slowness of the West's response to his call for military equipment had caused his officers to ask why aid could not be obtained elsewhere.

Tensions between UN and Katangan forces have declined following UN representative Gardiner's visit to Elisabethville, but further Katangan harassments are likely. Gardiner stood firm against Tshombé's requests to remove UN roadblocks. Gardiner agreed, however, to replace local UN representative Jean Back, to let Katangan police be posted at UN roadblocks, and to permit Tshombé's presidential guard to pass through the newest one. Gardiner was not optimistic that Tshombé would agree to reopen talks with Adoula soon and gained the

~~SECRET~~

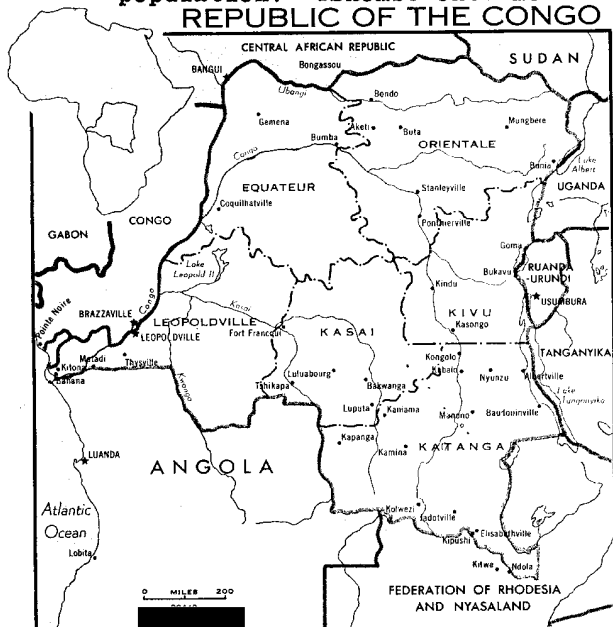
~~SECRET~~

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE WEEKLY SUMMARY

impression that Tshombé felt he had already gone too far in negotiations.

In a further effort to undermine Adoula, Tshombé announced on 24 July that he would not deal with him again because the premier no longer had the support of parliament or the Congo population. Tshombé once more

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

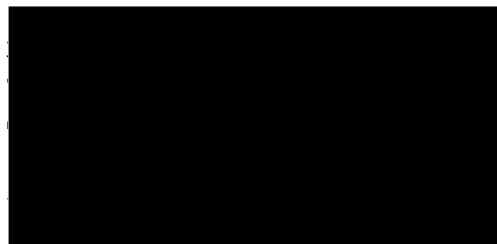


has threatened guerrilla warfare if the UN attempts to end Katangan secession by force. In his recent talks with Rhodesian Prime Minister Welensky, he reportedly gave the impression he did not think that Britain or the US would allow the UN to use force. Tshombé reportedly expects the entire UN effort to fall apart because of disunity among the Western powers and that Katanga need only drag its feet several months longer to confirm its "independence."

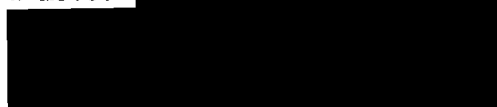
UN Undersecretary Bunche says that U Thant returned from Europe determined to push forward with a Security Council meeting on the Congo, but had since cooled off considerably.

Thant is still firmly opposed to using force against Katanga, but he be-

lieves that Tshombé can be brought around by economic pressures such as cutting Katanga's rail links to halt its exports and persuading Union Minière (UMHK) to stop its payments to Tshombé in return for UN protection of its installations.



Although Foreign Minister Spaak has given the impression over the last few months that he favored taking a strong line with both the UMHK and Tshombé to reunify the Congo, he now seems to be backing down in view of the strong opposition at home to such a move.



On 18 July Spaak told Assistant Secretary of State Williams in the presence of two high UMHK officials that while the UMHK should take steps to improve its tarnished image and place a certain percentage of its tax payments in escrow pending settlement of the Adoula-Tshombé dispute, it was an "oversimplification" to hold the UMHK wholly responsible for continued Katangan secession. Spaak agreed with the UMHK officials that it was wrong to place a private company in a position of what was in effect engaging in economic warfare against Tshombé and taking risks which the big powers are not prepared to take.

Spaak now seems to be pushing for a UN-sanctioned "copper blockade" designed to deprive Tshombé of financial support by stopping all mineral exports at the Katangan frontier. Apparently he hopes that Tshombé would not retaliate against UMHK because it would not be responsible for the action.

~~SECRET~~

WEEKLY REVIEW